

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.



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Saturday, November 22, 1834.

## The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, JR.

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.
3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.
2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c. Neatly Printed at this Office.

### Current Prices of Produce, &c.

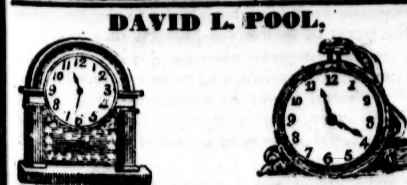
AT SALISBURY.....November 19.		
Bacon, . . . . .	12 1/2	50 a 60
Brandy, apple, . . . . .	40 a 45	8 a 10
peach, . . . . .	40 a 50	25 a 30
Butter, . . . . .	15	75
Cotton, in seed, . . . . .	24	10 a 12 1/2
clean, . . . . .	10	17 a 20
Coffee, . . . . .	16 a 18	112 a 125
Corn, . . . . .	40	8 a 10
Feathers, . . . . .	30 a 35	8 a 10
Flour, (extra) . . . . .	550 a 600	80 a 100
Wheat, . . . . .	100	45 a 50
Flaxseed, . . . . .	100	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 1/2		

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....November 11.		
Bacon, . . . . .	12 1/2	4 a 4 1/2
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	50 a 60	31 a 33
apple, . . . . .	40 a 50	64
Beeswax, . . . . .	18	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Coffee, . . . . .	12 1/2 a 14	14 1/2
Cotton, . . . . .	14 a 15	17
Corn, . . . . .	75	60
Flaxseed, . . . . .	160 a 170	90 a 100
Flour, . . . . .	550 a 575	40 a 45
Wheat, . . . . .	35	16 a 20

AT CHERRY, (S. C.).....November 8.		
Bacon, . . . . .	15 a 16	62 1/2 a 65
Beeswax, . . . . .	17	40 a 45
Butter, . . . . .	15 a 20	74 a 9
Coffee, . . . . .	14 a 18	35 a 40
Cotton, new, . . . . .	12 a 15	400 a 500
Corn, . . . . .	50 a 60	300
Feathers, . . . . .	35 a 40	75
Flaxseed, . . . . .	125 a 150	9 a 12 1/2
Flour, super, . . . . .	600 a	9 a 10
fine, . . . . .	700 a	10 a 12 1/2
Iron, . . . . .	5 a 5 1/2	10 a 10
Lard, . . . . .	10 a 12 1/2	125 a 150
Mackerel, . . . . .	650 a 900	85 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....November 8.		
Bacon, . . . . .	10 a 14	12 1/2 a 15
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	75	45 a 50
apple, . . . . .	40 a 50	650 a 900
Beeswax, . . . . .	12 1/2 a 15	300 a
Butter, . . . . .	12 a 25	75
Coffee, . . . . .	12 a 18	10 a 12 1/2
Corn, . . . . .	75 a	14 a
Flour, . . . . .	800 a 850	125 a 150
Iron, . . . . .	4 a 5 1/2	40 a 50

AT FAYETTEVILLE (S. C.).....November 1.		
Bacon, . . . . .	15 a 16	62 1/2 a 65
Beeswax, . . . . .	17	40 a 45
Butter, . . . . .	15 a 20	74 a 9
Coffee, . . . . .	14 a 18	35 a 40
Cotton, new, . . . . .	12 a 15	400 a 500
Corn, . . . . .	50 a 60	300
Feathers, . . . . .	35 a 40	75
Flaxseed, . . . . .	125 a 150	9 a 12 1/2
Flour, super, . . . . .	600 a	9 a 10
fine, . . . . .	700 a	10 a 12 1/2
Iron, . . . . .	5 a 5 1/2	10 a 10
Lard, . . . . .	10 a 12 1/2	125 a 150
Mackerel, . . . . .	650 a 900	85 a 100



**DAVID L. POOL,**  
Clock and Watch Maker,  
JEWELLER AND SILVER-SMITH,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.  
His Shop is still kept at the old stand on the Main Street in Salisbury, one door above the Store of S. Lemly & Son.  
Watches and Clocks of every kind will be repaired, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months.

**DAVID L. POOL**  
Will always keep on Hand a Variety of Articles in his line of business—such as  
Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Hunting, and Dutch);  
Chains, Seals, and Keys, (gold and plated);  
Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings;  
Ever-pointed Pencil Cases and Leads;  
Silver Ware; Spectacle Frames and Glasses;  
Pistols and Dirks;  
Pocket and Pen-Knives, (Rodgers's).  
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his Shop, and in payment for work done and debts due.  
Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1834.

## NOTICE.

AT October Term, 1834, of Montgomery County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of George W. McCain were granted to the Subscriber. Those indebted to the intestate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims of any kind against the Estate are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
JOHN C. ATKINS,  
Administrator.  
November 15, 1834.

## Further Notice.

ON Tuesday the 16th day of December next, at the late dwelling of George W. McCain, deceased, I shall offer for sale—  
The Household and Kitchen Furniture,  
The Farming and Blacksmith's Tools,  
All the Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, Hogs, and Sheep,  
The Crop of CORN, Fodder, Rye, Oats, and COTTON,  
One Waggon and Harness, and  
Two Likely Negroes.

Also, I will Hire Out, at the same time and place, The balance of the Negroes BELONGING to the ESTATE—& RENT OUT The Houses, Plantation, Fish-Traps, &c.  
JOHN C. ATKINS, Administrator.  
November 15, 1834.

## TRUST SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by Alexander Donaldson, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, On Tuesday the 25th of November next, to the highest bidder, at the house of the said Donaldson, that

## Valuable Plantation

ON WHICH he NOW LIVES, CONTAINING Between 5 and 600 Acres,  
Some of which is first-rate Bottom-Land, lying on the waters of Rocky Creek, near Mr. L. R. White's Mills.

—ALSO—  
A part (and perhaps all) of his NEGROES, (FIVE IN NUMBER), WHICH ARE VALUABLE.  
—ALSO—  
His Stock of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep;  
A Yoke of Valuable OXEN, and a Cart;  
His Farming Utensils;  
A quantity of CORN, HAY, &c.  
And sundry other articles, not necessary to mention.  
A reasonable credit will be given, which, with other particulars, will be made known on the day of sale, by WILLIAM F. COWAN, Iredell Co., Nov. 8, 1834.—3t  
N. B. Persons wishing to purchase an improved Plantation, would do well to call and view it previous to the sale.  
Mr. Donaldson insists on his friends and creditors attending the sale, and seeing that his property is not sacrificed, as he is anxious to pay all his debts.  
W. F. C.

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of December next, all Those Valuable Lands, Known by the name of the "Mill Lands," lying in Davidson & Rowan Counties, and containing, in all, About 2700 Acres.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-House, and a valuable Grist and Saw-Mill, with other improvements, upon the premises.  
The said Lands are well adapted to the culture of Cotton and Grain of all kinds. They lie upon valuable LOW GROUND—these Lands will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts, as may best suit purchasers.  
The terms will be a credit of 12 months.  
The sale will positively take place on the day above named.

**JAMES ELLIS,**  
Executor of the Estate of Anderson Ellis.  
November 1, 1834.

## Mills and Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to move, offers for sale, A Good Tract of Land, On Hunting Creek, in the County of Iredell, about 18 miles northeast of Statesville. There are About 250 Acres  
In the Tract, and on the premises are a good Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, & Cotton-Gin, together with a new unfinished FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and Out-Houses.  
The situation is healthy, and the water excellent. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one wishing to purchase such valuable property would wish to see it for himself before trading.

The terms can be ascertained by directing a letter to the Subscriber, at County-Line Post Office, Rowan County.  
**WARNER BROWN.**  
September 20, 1834.

## Blacksmith Wanted.

CONSTANT employment and good wages will be given, by the Subscriber, to a Blacksmith who can come well recommended for capacity, industry, and moral character; none other need apply.  
**JOHN W. RAINEY,**  
Salisbury, Oct. 18. Coach-Maker, &c.

## MANSION HOTEL.

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

Pecks & Wellford's Stage from the North, as well as the Lincolnton and Cheraw Stages, regularly arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, several times each week; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Outlets who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.  
**HENRY W. CONNER,**  
**RICHARD W. LONG.**  
Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

## SPLENDID SCHEME.

## NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

5th CLASS, FOR 1834,  
To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh,  
On Friday the 28th of November, 1834,  
ON THE POPULAR  
Terminating-Figure System.

**STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.**

**CAPITAL \$7,000!**  
**PRIZE \$7,000!**

SCHEME:		
1 Prize of 7,000 DOLLARS	is	\$7,000
1 " of 4,000 DOLLARS	is	4,000
1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 " of 2,000 DOLLARS	is	2,000
10 " of 1,000 DOLLARS	is	10,000
10 " of 500 DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of 300 DOLLARS	is	3,000
15 " of 200 DOLLARS	is	3,000
50 " of 100 DOLLARS	is	5,000
100 " of 50 DOLLARS	is	5,000
135 " of 30 DOLLARS	is	4,050
200 " of 20 DOLLARS	is	4,000
330 " of 15 DOLLARS	is	4,950
6,000 " of 10 DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 " of 8 DOLLARS	is	48,000
6,000 " of 4 DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,844 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40 00  
And must draw nett - 17 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - \$23 00

For 10 Half tickets, . . . . . 11 50

For 10 Quarter tickets, . . . . . 5 75

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will be received with attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and the count of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, . . . . . \$4 00  
Halves, . . . . . 2 00  
Quarters, . . . . . 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at Stevenson & Points's Office, (White Row, Mansion Hotel), SALISBURY, N. C.

## Drawing of Fourth Class.

No. 51,483, which drew the Capital Prize of Five Thousand Dollars, was sold in a Package of Quarter Tickets, at Greensborough, on the day of the drawing; and the cash was advanced to the fortunate holders, (by the Managers,) on the following morning.

No. 57,454, which drew a Prize of Five Hundred Dollars, was sold in a Half Ticket, at Lincolnton.  
S. & P.  
November 1, 1834.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing 845 Acres, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.  
This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.  
The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office.  
**JAMES CONNOR.**  
September 8, 1834.

## Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

## Planter's Hotel, FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.)

THE Subscriber has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large, and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large fountain of pure Spring Water. His establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords.  
**MICHAEL MCGARY.**  
Fayetteville, October 18, 1834.

## Come and See, any how!

## NEW GOODS, AND ALL CHEAP!!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving, direct from Philadelphia and New York, his

## Fall and Winter Goods,

Which have been purchased from the latest importations, for the Fall of 1834, and consist of  
Fancy and Domestic Dry-Goods,  
Hardware and Cutlery,  
Queensware, Groceries, &c.

He will be happy to have his friends and the public call and examine his goods; and he hopes and trusts he will not fail in his attempts to please them.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST MARKET-PRICES.

The Subscriber feels grateful for past patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of those favors heretofore bestowed upon him by his friends and the public.  
**WILLIAM MURPHY.**

N. B. As my sign says 'New Cheap Cash Store,' a liberal discount will positively be made to those who pay CASH on the delivery of the goods.  
Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1834.—4t

## Boot & Shoe-Making,

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Salisbury, and the Public in general, that he has commenced the above business in this place, in the room lately occupied by the little Barber, nearly opposite Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and a few paces below the Store of Mr. John Murphy.

He solicits a portion of the public patronage in the line of his business, and assures all who may favor him with their custom, that his work shall be done promptly, and on as reasonable terms as any; he will be content to let the quality of his work speak for itself.  
All kinds of MENDING will be done to Boots and Shoes; and, having had considerable experience in Harness-making, he would also be glad to REPAIR for gentlemen who might desire such service done.  
**RALPH KESLER.**  
Salisbury, November 8, 1834.

## Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm heretofore existing, under the names of HARRIS & SHAVER, is dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those to whom we are indebted will please return to us for payment.

**GEORGE M. HARRIS,**  
**JOHN I. SHAVER.**  
Salisbury, October 9, 1834.

## THE CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS

HERETOFORE carried on by the above concerns, will still be continued by the undersigned, in all its various branches, at the old stand of Harris & Shaver. It is hoped that the liberal patronage heretofore extended to one of us will continue to be bestowed on our new establishment.

Ready-made Vehicles, of various kinds, on hand, and will be sold cheap; and REPAIRING of every description will be promptly attended to, and executed in the most faithful manner.  
**JOHN I. SHAVER & Co.**  
Salisbury, October 11, 1834.

## SALISBURY Female Seminary.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 1st OF OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per session, (5 months,) is \$10 50—Drawing and Painting, \$10—Music, \$20—payable in advance.  
**BENJ. COTTELL,**  
Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834. Principal.

## FOR RENT,

The Store and Ware-Room attached to the Mansion Hotel. This house is in the very centre of business, and is considered one of the very best stands in Salisbury for any kind of business. Possession can be had immediately, and rent will be moderate.  
**CONNER & LONG.**  
Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1834.

## Hides and Leather.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large assortment of heavy Spanish and City-slaughtered HIDES—Also, LEATHER of every description—for sale on moderate terms.  
Orders, forwarded with cash or city acceptances, will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.  
**SAMUEL CRUIKSHANK,**  
Charleston, S. C.  
November 8, 1834.

## Situation Wanted.

A Young Gentleman who has been engaged as a Clerk in a Store for two years, and who can produce satisfactory testimonials as regards character, wishes to get employment in that business. His terms will be liberal. Address J. B. C., Statesville, N. C.  
November 8, 1834.—3t

## Fever & Ague.

BY THE GENUINE Rowand's Tonic Mixture, THE FEVER & AGUE HAS BEEN CURED IN 20,000 CASES

Within the three years that it has been in use—and the patients restored to health, vigor, and comfort, as they are ready and anxious to testify.  
The genuine Mixture can be had at the Store of JOHN MURPHY, in Salisbury, N. C.  
**JOHN R. ROWAND.**  
September 27, 1834.

## Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Butchering Business, and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.  
**P. SHAVER & CO.**  
Salisbury, July 19, 1834.

## North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

JUDGMENT having been obtained against Samuel Robinson, an Administrator of William Spencer, late of the County of Burke, in the name of the heirs and distributees of the said Spencer, for a small sum, when divided among so many persons as are legally entitled to share the same, and as some of the heirs live out of the State, I therefore notify them to apply to me, in person or by letter of attorney, for their respective shares, on or before the 1st day of April next; otherwise, I shall pay over that remains in my hands, as agent for the said heirs and distributees, to those who live in this State.  
**R. WILLIAMSON.**  
November 8, 1834.



A Sweepstakes will be run over the SALISBURY COURSE on the 25th day of November next—three entries, \$50 each, and closed.  
THE PROPRIETORS.  
Salisbury, November 1, 1834.

## BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.  
It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "specific remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal cure. Certificates of the most respectable physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular cases of diseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.  
Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—4t

From the Charleston Mercury.

#### TEXAS.

The Columbus Register contains a very interesting communication from a traveller returned from his recent tour to Texas, and who has seen that country both in the dry and rainy season. We conclude the article by bringing it within our limits.

The traveller, Mr. Fannin, entered the beautiful bay of Matagorda in November last, and proceeded forty-five miles up to the town of Matagorda, which promises to be the principal shipping port of the extensive and fruitful country of Texas. This town is well situated, about the 28th degree of North Latitude, at the mouth of the Colorado River. The lands on this river are of unsurpassed fertility. The bottom lands, extending in width a quarter of a mile from the river, are of a red texture and heavily timbered where there is an elevation, and for a width of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile the texture of the soil is the same, but the timber more thin and the cane more abundant. Then commences, with some further elevation, a prairie bottom about four miles wide, with the same kind of soil, rather lighter, having large quantities of shell, and ending in the common prairie land, which is generally rich, except near the coast.

These lands abound in deer, and are eminently well suited for stock. The lands are richest on Cane Creek, a branch of the Colorado, about 80 miles long. The wild Peach lands which adjoin, are lighter, and highly valued for the production of Cotton. The water is pure and excellent, both in springs and wells. The timbered and cane lands extend to within six miles of the Gulf of Mexico, when a light sandy prairie succeeds, which may be well adapted for Sea Island Cotton.

In the black sandy prairies at about 30 degrees North Latitude, timber is plentiful, and the best free stone springs are to be found.

The lands on the St. Brasses and San Barnard Rivers, are similar to those on the Colorado.

No Bayou was seen to any of the water courses in Texas; the bottoms running boldly into the prairies, where the settlements are made among the Live Oak groves, which are beautifully distributed over the immense plains. A brisk breeze blows from 9 A. M. until an hour by sun, when it lulls, rises again after dark, and blows throughout the night, making it comfortable to sleep under a blanket. During the Summer, the wind is generally S. W.—At forty miles from the coast the water is indifferent, and grows worse as you approach nearer.

The writer has much more about the land on the different Rivers, which we leave out, merely stating that they are all considered excellent and of exhaustless fertility.

He then states, for the information of emigrants, that, on entering the country, the head of a family is to present himself to the Government Agent, to enter his name as an emigrant, and solicit an order for the survey of one league of land. This being granted, he examines for himself, and having chosen from the unappropriated lands, the survey takes place under his own eye, the return is made and recorded in the Land Office, and the certificate issued accordingly.—In like manner, an unmarried man, of the age of eighteen, may procure one quarter of a league of land. A league is 4,444 acres of our measurement, and the consideration paid the Government, the office fees, and cost of survey, amount altogether to about \$100. The emigrant is allowed six years to pay and make his improvement, and if both are neglected until the expiration of that time, the land is forfeited. The lands and all other property are in the meantime free of taxation. Titles may be perfected immediately; but to hold land, you must actually reside in the country, and, after a certain period, either occupy your land yourself or have a tenant.

There has never, until within the present year, been in Texas a complete civil and judicial organization. The country stands towards the Mexican confederacy in the same relation that one of the United States territories bears to ours. The province is divided out into jurisdictions, or judicial circuits, in each of which is an Alcald. There is also in each an Ayuntamiento composed of five persons, of which body the Alcald (or Judge) is President ex officio. These officers are all elected by the people of the respective jurisdictions, every year. They have regular meetings, but may be summoned on emergency by the President. Their power is merely municipal, and the laws they enact for the jurisdiction are sent for approval to the Legislature of the adjoining State, to which the province is attached, and are in force from the date of "approval."

The people of Texas are very little affected by the plots and revolutions of Mexico, being 1200 or 1500 miles from the Capitol, and two thirds of the intervening wilderness occupied by Indian tribes, always at war with the Spanish race; by which latter it is a mistake to suppose that the settlers are outnumbered in the provinces or kept in immediate subjection. With the exception of one Spanish town, a population of 4000, on the Western boundary, there are not more than 600 Spaniards in the Province; and there are not less than 45,000 American settlers, who have never been molested in, or affected by, any of the Mexican revolutions. All religions are tolerated by a law of the last Congress of Coahuila, which framed a code in the English language for the express benefit of Texas, and directed that all law proceedings should be recorded in that language, and all laws printed in it as well as in Spanish. This law established a Provincial, Supreme, and Circuit Court, the appointments in which have been filled by Americans. The presiding Judge of one Court is a brother of the Hon. Mr. Burnett, of Ohio. The same law authorizes the appointment of three Political Chiefs, to reside in different sections of the Province, their duties to be similar to those of our Territorial Governors. The Government have also enacted a regular land law, and established nine Land Offices, preparatory to bringing all the vacant lands to public sale; and determined not to make any more grants after the present are completed. This law, which is very favorable to settlers, goes into operation next year.

The society in the interior of Texas is pronounced to be better than that of any of our frontier settlements. Fugitives from the United States generally stop just within the borders, being afraid to venture among Austin's colonies, where they would be readily received and assisted the right of land, the proprietors of the old grants have the control, and the new comers are not a factor in the matter, but are from the date of the survey, should improve of bad character in the mean time, he is required from the Colony, and his name erased from the record. Austin's colonies alone are larger than the State of Alabama, and are distinguished for the intelligence, enterprise, and respectability of the inhabitants.

Mr. Fannin, who is himself forming a settlement in Texas, concludes by inviting "half the people of Georgia, who are cultivating the low ground of gullies," to emigrate also. It is 130 miles from Columbus (Ga.) to Cole's settlement near the Brazos River, some 50 miles above San Felipe. The crops are very fine this year, and there will be provisions for more than double the population.

The Territory of Texas is extensive enough to be partitioned into thirteen States of the size of South Carolina.

#### STORM IN MISSISSIPPI.

A very severe storm occurred in Mississippi during the early part of last month. It rained almost incessantly for six days. The Grand Gulf Advertiser of the 6th ultimo, states that more rain fell than ever was known to fall in that section of the country in the same space of time—for three days and three nights the very portals of Heaven appeared unloosed, and torrents descended in copious quantities. The Advertiser adds:

From the best information which we have been able to procure, we ascertain that the storm which prevailed here, has been general throughout our State, as far as heard from, and that great and irreparable injury has been done to the soil, as well as the damage of the cotton. By some of the most intelligent planters, it is estimated that the cotton crop in this State has been cut short fully one half, and by others, one-third. The former opinion, we are disposed to believe the nearest the fact, judging from the devastation which has been produced in some plantations, which we have examined near our town. At any rate, the loss to our planters is great and discouraging in the extreme. But a few short weeks back, the flourishing condition of the cotton fields promised the most bright and delightful prospects to the industrious planter—and was just on the eve of a consummation of their happy anticipations—and now, alas! they are, as it were, "nipped in the very bud," and their fondest hopes dissipated and scattered to the devouring elements.

VERMILIONVILLE, Oct. 11.—We have for a long time hesitated to say anything on this subject, fearful that our observations might be considered premature. But it is no longer necessary to withhold the truth of the almost entire destruction of the cotton crop in this section. On the 6th, 10th, and 30th, of September, the country was visited by storms of wind and rain, and what evil was left unfinished by the two first gales, has been accomplished by the last; inasmuch, that some planters have abandoned their picking and turned their attention to other works upon their farms.

#### THE FAR WEST.

A late Missouri paper contains an account of the launch of a steamer at the town of New Franklin in that State, which was named by the owners "Far West." The boat is said to be a beautiful model, finely and substantially timbered. She is 136 feet long on deck, 30 feet beam, and is designed principally to navigate the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The stream in which the launch was effected, is a large creek called Bonhomme, which empties into the Missouri river.

The St. Louis Republican adds, that in the immediate vicinity, almost, where the "Far West" has been built, a few years since the wandering aborigines, fearful of molestation by white men, claimed sovereign sway. Or, even at a little later period, roamed almost alone in the deep and gloomy recesses of the forest, that intrepid warrior and matchless hunter, Daniel Boone. Now science has spread her empire, and a spirit of improvement is rapidly advancing, which will ere long place the State of Missouri high among the confederated members of the Union.

**Enormous Destruction of Squirrels.**—The Vincennes Sun states that two neighborhoods in that County lately formed a hunting party each, and went in quest of squirrels. After some fifteen or twenty days labor, the parties met, and counted the scalps—for it seems that this valiant passage of arms against the poor squirrels was merely for the purpose of counting scalps—when it was ascertained that 8,864 squirrels had been slain! This is a refined and elegant sportsmanship, to be sure—especially, says the paper, as the only object of it was to decide who should "pay for the grog."

A western editor thus apologises for what he modestly deems some deficiencies in his paper:—"Want of time, and the tooth ache, have interfered very considerably with our editorial duties for the last two weeks. Our right to complain louder than our readers, is of course indisputable."

**An Eastern Apology.**—The Buffalo Journal, of Wednesday, says—"The editor is absent on a tour of health—the sub is half sick—some of our boys have fled—and our Devil looks grim. He is not quite *solo in solo*—and really we hope our friends and patrons will have a wee bit of patience; we hate promises—but you shall see how we shall cater for your intellectual and political gourmand shall be stuffed to a plum."

**Sobriety at a premium of five per cent.**—The Marine Insurance Companies of the city of New York have unanimously adopted a resolution to allow five per cent. deduction on the premium of insurance on every ship which shall be navigated without the use of ardent spirits. So much for the advantage of sailor officers and crews, which we suspect will be worth twice the money.

**Degrees of Drunkenness.**—Those, according to the author of the "Frolics of Puck," are five: "First *freak*; secondly, *emphatic*; thirdly, *glorious*; fourthly *uproarious*; and lastly, *insensible*."

**Easily Spared.**—In a new raised corps, a soldier lately observed to his comrade, who was an Irishman, that a corporal was to be dismissed from the regiment. "Faith and indeed," replied the Irishman, "I hope it is the corporal who is so troublesome in our company." "What is his name?" inquired the other. "Why, arrah, dear honey, it is *Corporal Punishment* to be sure!"

At a baker's at the west end of London, any lady or gentleman so disposed may step in and have, as we are informed by notice over the door, his or her "ritals baked here."

**A Capital Bull.**—A biography of Robespierre in an Irish paper, concludes thus: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him, except his brother, who was killed at the same time."

#### WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Balsbury, May 17, 1834.  
We are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

[From the Milledgeville Georgia Times.]  
THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We must confess at the outset, that it was with feelings of deep mortification that we viewed the extraordinary character of this document. The Governor almost in the first paragraph evinces a determined purpose to aggravate those political feuds which, as a patriotic citizen, he was bound to allay. The torch of political strife has already flashed far and wide through our land, startling the quiet patriot from his apathy, and lighting the zealous demagogue onward in his darling path.

The Governor has been pleased to bestow a passing malediction on all who have dared to cast off the trammels that bind them to applaud every official act. There can be no mistaking the "factious and ambitious demagogues" to whom he alludes. Apart from the unbecoming conduct of a Chief Magistrate, in vilifying with undeserved epithets those who may happen to differ with him in opinion, there are other considerations which stamp the use of opprobrious language in such a document as highly reprehensible. We will not pause now to indicate the magnanimity which could prompt the application of uncourteous language to those who were deprived of the opportunity of reply, and who by their situation were compelled to be silent listeners. There is one portion of the Message that cannot, we think, attract public attention too pointedly. We allude to the virulent invective against a co-ordinate department of the Government. We almost fear to trespass on the intelligence of our readers, by referring to a clause in our Constitution which seems to have escaped his Excellency's sagacity. We mean that clause which declares, "the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments, shall be kept distinct." In attempting to inform the Legislature of the action of the Judiciary in certain cases presented for their consideration, he uses the following language:

"The Act of the General Assembly, passed the twenty-second day of December last, 'more effectually to provide for the government and protection of the Cherokee Indians,' and for other purposes therein named, has met with considerable obstruction in carrying into effect the views and intentions of the legislature—such opposition and obstruction as cannot be overlooked by the present legislature, without protruding the rights of our citizens, and the sovereignty of our State, at the feet of a combination of interested individuals and half civilized men; supported and sustained as they are by the Judge of the Superior Courts of the circuit in which these Indians chiefly reside, and countenanced, at least, by a majority of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State."

We do not intend at this time to enter into an analysis of the Cherokee cases here alluded to, but we would merely express our admiration of the extraordinary sagacity evinced in the passage we have extracted.

His Excellency has intimated, in another portion of his Message, that the Law whose title he has quoted has been decided to be unconstitutional; and this decision is looked upon by the Executive as a gross specimen of contumacy on the part of the Judiciary. The intention of the Legislature, says the Governor, was, "that the grantees of all land authorized to be granted, should immediately go into possession of their lands," and it was a highly criminal offence in one Department of the Government to resist the unconstitutional enactments of another, or refuse to obey the arbitrary and illegal mandates of the third. The Judicial department of the Government, established by the people as a check to the silent encroachment on their rights by the Legislative, and the overbearing presumption and arrogance of the Executive, is indeed highly culpable, for this honest discharge of its duty! The legal knowledge displayed by the Governor in his praiseworthy indignation at this instance of official integrity, is truly astonishing. We cannot forbear extracting a sentence or two from this portion of his message. After having asserted that this same Act "made it the duty of the Courts" to protect the citizens in the peaceable possession of their lands, he says:

"But, so far from these citizens being sustained in the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by an express statute of the State, they have, without evidence, without a trial by jury, been prohibited from entering into the enjoyment of their possessions, by the extraordinary and arbitrary mandate of the Judge of the Superior Courts of the Cherokee Circuit."

Now what is the plain meaning of this complaint? The agent of the State, in attempting to place the drawers of lots in possession, was about ejecting the actual tenant (the Indian), holding his title, (for aught we know) under a treaty in force; the injured party applied to the Superior Court for the issuing a bill of injunction to prevent the infliction of this injury; and this injunction was granted, "without evidence" as the Governor says, (meaning, on the party's own statement) and "without a trial by jury!" Wonderful enormity! Most surpassing knowledge of the Law! Why, the veriest tyro in the science could have afforded the chief magistrate a point; a rejected applicant for admission to the Bar, would have blushed to have been the author of such an assertion. People of Georgia, are you content to be rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the other States, by this interference of the Executive in matters of which it is incompetent to judge, and with which it has no concern?

The message asserts that the questions at issue, arising in these bills, "judging from the face of them" "involve nothing less in magnitude than the opposing political rights of two people, equally claiming and contending for the exercise of sovereign power over a certain territory, or district of country." We do not know if this misapprehension of the true question presented by these cases is the result of ignorance or design; whichever it be, it is highly discreditable to an officer whose bounden duty it was to be better informed.

We have occupied much more room than we had intended to devote to this unwelcome subject, but we feel that with the enlightened and intelligent comment on this part of so characteristic a production is unnecessary. It has brought mortification to his judicious political friends, and met their unqualified disapprobation; while from his opponents it has elicited no anger, aroused no embittered hostility, but only excited their pity.

Having disposed of our Indian affairs, the Governor proceeds to make sundry recommendations of subjects for the action of the Legislature, on which we have not now time to comment. We will barely say, that in some of the after passages of this curious Message, the Governor has been more felicitous, in affording correct information to the General Assembly, than in its commencement; and as we are not disposed to be uncharitable, we willingly afford him all due praise for the same; and in closing our remarks upon a document that ought to have been made a valuable State paper, we would observe, that we regret so much has been

said to provoke censure, and so little to deserve praise.

[From the Columbia Telescope.]  
IDENTITY.

Our friend of the New York Evening Star is, for one at a distance, wonderfully well informed as to the state of parties and politics in the South. How pregnant with knowledge of our affairs, for instance, is the following, from one of his late papers:

"GEORGIA.—The contest in Georgia is between men of the same party, divided into Union men and State Rights men. It is a matter of no triumph which side succeeds, as the contest is entirely local."

Exactly, dear Noah! You have hit the nail on the very head. It is, as you well say, a merely "local" question—a mere dispute about names, precisely like that going on, in the North and West, between men of really the same principles and party, who differ with each other only in being called, the one, "Whigs"—the other, "Tories." A mere dispute about names. Whigs and Tories, both honest alike—all equally the friends of Right, Liberty, Law: all Whigs; all Tories!

The following are very happy specimens of that science on which Dean Swift has left a Treatise—"The Art of Political Lying." The first is by the eminent professor, Mr. Kendal, of the United States Globe, head of the great National Lying Institution, at Washington, under the immediate care of the Government. The other is from Mr. Sandford, of the Times, Van Buren Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Mendacity, in the New York State University.

"From these glimpses of the state of things in South Carolina (and we give all the information yet received), we infer that Nullification is making its last struggle in South Carolina. Nothing has kept it so long a foot but the popularity and talents of Hamilton, Hayne, McDuffie, and Preston."

"South Carolina.—Nullification and Bank influence have met their death-blow in our sister State.—Two members of Congress, who are friends to the Union and the Administration, have been already elected over the Nullification candidates, and further glad tidings of patriotic joy are expected from other parts of the State. We will be enabled to give more particulars in our next."

The aforesaid death-blow to Nullification consists, it appears, in its having elected more than two-thirds of the Senate, and three-fourths of the House of Representatives—a fatal catastrophe, truly! but not more tragical than the defeat which "Bank-influence" has received in the persons of the aforesaid routed Nullifiers—not one of whom is not a constitutional opponent of the Bank!

On the other hand, the triumph of Anti-Bankism is most conspicuous in the success of the Union Representatives elect for Congress—one half of whom (that is to say, one) is, by a very happy feat of political consistency, at once a zealous Bank-man and a devout Jacksonist! He belongs, however, to the conscientious party, whose faith can remove mountains to assist a tyrant; but cannot lift a feather to defend their own State from butchery!

As to the other moiety of the Union delegation, Mr. Rodgers, we have little doubt that he is so purely and singly Jacksonian—a man so born for collar-wearing—that he will be whatever Jacksonian enjoin, and *et cetera* be whatever it forbids.—He is, we doubt not, thoroughly anti-bank, to-day; and ready, if it so please Mr. Kendal, to be as thoroughly bank, to-morrow.

From the Boston Atlas, of November 8th.

#### TO ALL THINKING MEN!

The Whigs of Boston are perhaps not aware of all the questions to be determined by their votes on the 10th Nov.

Within a few weeks, past a new position has been assumed by one branch of the Jackson Party; and it would seem that the belief and worship of the Diety is expected to be put down by the ultra radicals, as well as the other ancient institutions of the Commonwealth.

It is well known that there are only two Jackson Editors in Boston, viz, he of the Post and Statesman, and Mr. Abner Kneeland, of the Investigator. Both these gentlemen are inveterate opponents of the "Aristocracy"—which probably includes all men richer than themselves. "Blanks and Twine," however, seems to be in a fair way to cast his democratic skin; for \$24,000 in two years is a powerful solvent of stern republicanism. His worthy coadjutor has been less fortunate in his political speculations.

This reverend martyr in the cause of Satan was recently saved from conviction, on a charge of blasphemy, by the agency of his brother Jacksonian.—They are the Pierre and Jaiffer of the party. Both claim to be original, unaccommodating, wood-dyed democrats, and *et cetera* of Boston.

Now the writer, with many other working men of the city, has been extremely puzzled in the attempt to discover what is meant by the "ARISTOCRACY"—that formidable and detested enemy of our republican institutions,—so strenuously opposed in the Post and the Investigator. The mystery has at last been solved, through the kindness of Mr. Kneeland, who has lately condescended to give us a definition "of the terms" Aristocracy and Democracy.

The following extracts are from the Investigator of Oct. 24th:

"As every man is not acquainted with the definition of the terms ARISTOCRACY and DEMOCRACY, I take the liberty of giving such of my readers as are deficient in that knowledge a brief sketch of those terms in juxta position.

"Aristocracy is a term which designates a party who uphold the belief of a Spiritual Being whom they call God. The foundation of all this nonsense is written in a Book by supernatural inspiration, which they call a revelation from this imaginary personage. Democracy is a term which designates a party who uphold the belief of a Material Being whom they call God."

"In order that my readers should keep their eyes on those two great orders of the moral world, and be able to trace these parties, in spite of the names which they assume, they will find that the term Whigs, is only another name for the Aristocracy; and the term Tories, is another name for Democracy. To sum up the substance of both parties, by condensation in as few words as I can well compress them, Aristocracy, Whigs, and Spiritual Being, are terms which are synonymous with Falshood. And Democracy, Tories, and (as they use the term) Material Being, are terms which are synonymous with Truth."

"There are many Martyrs that are willing to fall in such a glorious cause, who have never bent their knee to an imaginary spiritual being, which the Aristocracy support, and never will."

Learning dissipates many doubts; causes things otherwise invisible to be seen, and is the eye of every one who is not absolutely blind.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,  
Then imitate the action of the tiger,  
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,  
In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man  
As gentle stillness and humility.

In a country where the power is left with the people, an attention to politics becomes a sacred and imperative duty. It is therefore necessary every citizen should take a part in the political tests of the country, and if the controversy be momentous, should enter into it with all the ardor and activity that may be required to attain the end proposed. But when the question is settled, when the war is over, to continue it, with all its violence and asperity, would indicate more of personal passion than of patriotic anxiety. There is no character more undesirable than that of a man who pursues politics as a pleasure rather than a duty; who finds gratification in its belligerent excitement, and spends his days and nights amid brawling circles of pot-house politicians. Such propensities are not only unworthy, but dangerous. Their first consequence is to embitter the heart—their final result to destroy the morals. The excitement of political war becomes necessary to the intoxicated votary, and business, home, duty, character, all are forgotten, until the wreck is swept away into intemperance, poverty, and ruin.

The greatest danger which our country has now to apprehend, is from the violence of its parties. While parties were based upon constitutional questions, their animosity only served to awaken the popular attention to public duties; but now parties are divided on the fearful question of agrarianism; when the poor are arrayed against the rich, and the worst passions of our nature stirred up, factions have become vortices, whose fearful violence threatens to swallow up every thing that is dear to us. Heretofore, parties operated as a gentle gale to fan the flame of patriotism in the breasts of our people; now it is a senseless and furious blast which threatens to blow out that flame and extinguish it for ever.

It cannot be doubted that there are men—moderate and powerful men—in the country, who have, with a full consciousness of its dreadful tendency, excited the maddened spirit which now prevails through a large class of our citizens, and which threatens to outburst in an explosion of Jacobinism against the opponent. But it is questionable with us, whether, at this moment, excited opposition will not rather tend to keep up the spirit which they have raised; when a milder course would give the heated minds of their followers time to cool and settle into quietude. The disposition which has exhibited itself in ruffian violence at our election grounds, and which has startled our homes with the yell of fury, and reddened our skies with the glare of conflagration—that spirit is deaf and blind with evil passions, and can only be corrected by time and moderation.

The American people have every thing to gain, and nothing to lose, by moderation. Our Constitution was the result of calm councils, and by calm councils must it be sustained. The wretched and groaning subjects of European oppression can see in change nothing but improvement; but if our Constitution and laws were thrown upon the tempestuous ocean of popular fury, have we reason to believe that they would be restored to us improved? On the contrary, the calmest speculators can find few features in our government which could be altered without deterioration; and if the public sentiment were subjected to the fury or caprice of senseless innovation, we have every reason to apprehend that its vital and sacred principles would be destroyed.

There is one argument in favour of political moderation which should not be forgotten. The man of our people agree in one grand and noble principle—love of our country and love of freedom. However variant may be the paths we choose, we are all bent to attain the same object; and any prejudice against the entire mass of any party is libelous and unjust. We are all brethren—the members of one family; we enjoy an equality of rights, and exult in a community of glory; why then "should there be strife between us?" If we differ, it is at last only a difference of opinion. That difference must be settled among ourselves; and no one can doubt that a just and harmonious decision is more readily attained by calm argument than by angry recrimination.—Philadelphia Intelligencer.

#### JACKSONISM versus PATRIOTISM.

There is a striking and wide difference between Patriotism and Jacksonism; not much to the advantage of the latter.

Patriotism looks with a single eye to the promotion and preservation of the best interests of the country, and as *et cetera* require. Jacksonism looks with a single eye to the promotion and preservation of the interests of its party, and shrinks from no sacrifice which those interests demand.

Patriotism erects no idol, and bows down to no master; its only object of veneration is its country. Jacksonism erects and bows down to one idol, and in the fervor of its devotion, forgets its country.

Patriotism regards office as a trust bestowed for the common benefit, and to be employed solely for the general good; Jacksonism regards it as a spoil of victory, to be used partly for the benefit of the holder, and partly as an engine of electioneering.

Patriotism regards official misconduct with anger and aversion, and frowns upon the treacherous and unprofitable servant. Jacksonism regards such misconduct with great indifference, is not provoked that the wicked servant may not be very profitable, and, for this reason, holds him the more firmly in his seat.

Patriotism looks upon the Federal Constitution as a great and solemn instrument, to be honored and maintained in its spirit and in its letter. Jacksonism looks upon it as an inconvenient encumbrance, to be construed away, disregarded, or trampled upon, whenever it comes in conflict with Executive pretensions.

Patriotism considers public economy as a public duty, and rebukes extravagance wherever it is seen. Jacksonism considers economy as an incumbent duty of its political opponents, but in no way obligatory upon itself. It shudders at the extravagance of Mr. Adams, and proceeds to expend twice as much as he did.

Patriotism regards the right of suffrage as among the dearest rights of the freeman. Jacksonism looks upon it as its own exclusive right, and beats its opponents from the polls with the cudgel.

It were an endless task to enumerate all the points in which Patriotism and Jacksonism differ, but it passes the ingenuity of the shrewdest to discover any in which they agree.—N. Y. Star.

THE CAROLINIAN.  
SALISBURY:  
SATURDAY: NOVEMBER 22, 1834.

We had hoped to be able to lay before our readers, in our paper of to-day, the Message of the Governor to our State Legislature, as well as some of the first proceedings of that body, which commenced its session in Raleigh on Monday last. But, owing to the heavy rains which continued without intermission during Sunday night and Monday last, the water-courses were so swollen as to put a complete stop to the Mails. They have not as yet fully got under way; and the Raleigh papers due on Wednesday had not reached here when our paper was put to press.

**GEORGIA AFFAIRS.**  
The Legislature of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville on the 3d of this month. The Union Party elected their candidates, of course, to all the vacant offices in the two Houses. The Message of the Governor is chiefly devoted to State matters, uninteresting to our readers generally: we have, however, extracted a criticism on it, from one of the Milledgeville papers, by which it appears that his Excellency has not given general satisfaction in his construction of certain laws relative to the Indians, and of the duty of the Courts.

At a late term of the Murray County (Georgia) Superior Court, a Cherokee Indian, by the name of James Graves, was indicted and convicted for the murder of a white man, and sentenced to be hung on the 21st of this month. A plea to the jurisdiction was filed in the case, but was overruled by the Court; and application was then made to a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of error in behalf of the prisoner, and citing the State of Georgia to appear at the bar of that tribunal.

This state of things presents a very interesting aspect, as again calling in question the power of a State to exercise exclusive legal jurisdiction over her own citizens in her own territory. The Party who contend for the Rights of the States, and the Sovereignty of the States, are of the opinion that this right is inherent; while the patent State Rights men, alias the Unionists, are of the opposite opinion. We say this is an interesting case, because it will serve to clear off the mist of high-sounding but empty names in which the Union Party of the South had clothed itself, and will show to the People who are the true friends of State Sovereignty and State Rights, and, as such, the only true friends to the Union—for, in our humble opinion, an acknowledgment of the former, is the only way to insure the permanency of the latter.

It will be perceived, by the following article from the Georgia Times, that a process has been served on the State of Georgia, to stop the sentence, and appear in the Supreme Court to show cause, &c. The Governor is determined to resist it, and execute the Laws of the State; but whether he will receive the necessary support from the majority of the Legislature, (who were elected as friends to his Administration,) remains yet to be seen! Of one thing we feel certain—the real friends of the State will do their duty to her, regardless of the threats of the collared pack, or the fears of the timid worshippers of Federal supremacy.

**THE CITATION.**

This paper, accompanying the Writ of Error in the case of Graves, (the Indian under sentence of death from Murray Superior Court,) was served on the Governor on the 6th ult. On Friday last, the Governor communicated the fact to the General Assembly, and intimated his determination to sustain the Sovereignty of the State. On a motion to print the Message, the Senate twice laid the resolution on the table, and the friends of the Governor voted for the measure.

It was really gratifying, that the STATE RIGHTS PARTY alone, with a very few exceptions, supported the Governor in his views, and gallantly declared their determination to maintain the Sovereignty of the State, enforce its criminal jurisdiction, and protect its officers in the discharge of their duty. If the State is determined to disregard the mandate of the Sheriff in the execution of his office, otherwise will be guilty of contempt of the statutes now in force, and obnoxious to a conspiracy for murder. This question has arisen at a crisis of the Rights of the State, and who are the advocates of the Rights of the State, and are Federalists of the deepest hue. The firmness of the State Rights Party in this instance, furnishes another example of their devotion to the cause of the People and of Liberty. We do not pretend to the gift of prophecy, but we do not hesitate to foretell that our opponents (the opposition to the present State Administration, as they were happily styled, and as they have unwittingly become) will adopt the shortest method to get rid of the difficulty in which they are tangled. The Indian, Graves, will meet the fate of the Missionaries; they were convicted of a violation of the laws of Georgia, so was he; they were pardoned from the penalty they had incurred, and so will he be pardoned. The following is the Citation, and the oath of due service:

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

To the State of Georgia. Greeting:  
You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden at Washington, on the second Monday of January next, pursuant to a Writ of Error, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County of Murray, in the State of Georgia, wherein James Graves is plaintiff in error, and you are defendant in error; to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against said plaintiff in error, as in said Writ of Error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness, the Honorable Henry Baldwin, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.  
HENRY BALDWIN.

**STATE OF GEORGIA.**

Baldwin County. ss.  
On this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, personally appeared William Y. Hansell before me, the subscriber, William H. Torrance, a Justice of the Inferior Court of Baldwin County, in the State of Georgia, now in commission, and makes oath that he delivered a true copy of the within Citation to His Excellency Wilson Lumpkin, Governor of the State of Georgia, on the sixth of November; and another true copy thereof of be delivered, on the sixth of November, to Ebenezer Starnes, Esquire, Attorney General of the State afore-

said, shewing to the said Governor and Attorney General, respectively, at the times of delivery herein stated, the within citation.  
(Signed) WILLIAM Y. HANSELL.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this sixth day of November, 1834.

WILLIAM H. TORRANCE,  
Justice of Inf. Court of Baldwin County, Georgia.  
GEORGIA. } I, William H. Torrance, Justice of the Inferior Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing affidavit was made before me in due form of law.  
Given under my hand and seal, this sixth day of November, 1834. WILLIAM H. TORRANCE.

The Message of Gov. Lumpkin to the Legislature, mentioning the receipt of the Mandate from the Judge of the Supreme Court, contains sentiments so worthy the Chief Magistrate of a Sovereign State, that we have made room for an extract from it, which will be found below:

"Yesterday I received a paper from the hand of William Y. Hansell, Esq., purporting to be the copy of a citation, signed by Henry Baldwin, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, (a copy of which is herewith transmitted,) requiring the State of Georgia to appear before the Supreme Court on the second Monday of January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person, who had committed murder within the limits of this State, to be tried and convicted thereof.

This mandate can be considered in no other light than another, and third attempt, to control the State in the exercise of its ordinary criminal jurisdiction, which has been vested by our Constitution exclusively in our own Superior Courts. Such a control over our criminal jurisdiction as this proceeding indicates, has never been delegated to the United States, and, consequently, cannot be acquiesced in, or submitted to, by the people and the authorities of Georgia. The powers not delegated by the Constitution of the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively. Any attempt to infringe the evident right of the State to govern its entire population, of whatever complexion, and punish all offences committed against its laws within those limits, (despising being had to cases expressly excepted by the Constitution of the United States,) I consider a direct usurpation of power, which has never been granted by the States.

Such attempts demand the determined resistance of the States; for, if persevered in, they will eventually in the dismemberment and overthrow of our great confederacy. In exercising the duties of the Executive Department, I shall wholly disregard all such unconstitutional requisitions, of whatever character or origin, and to the utmost of my power protect and defend the rights of the State, and use the means afforded me to maintain the Laws and Constitution of the same."

We were in error, week before last, in publishing an item in relation to the state of parties in the next Legislature of So. Carolina.—Our information was gathered from a tabular statement contained in one of the papers from that State; but it appears that it did not comprise full returns from the whole State, and of course not a comparative statement of the strength of parties, as we in our haste took for granted, from the manner in which the statement was made. We believe the following is a correct view of parties as they will stand in the next Legislature:

In the Senate—State Rights,	32
Union,	13—
State Rights majority in the Senate,	19
In the House—State Rights,	93
Union,	31—
State Rights majority in the House,	62

It will be observed that the State Rights Party have a majority of more than two-thirds in the next Legislature—so that the contemplated amendment of the State Constitution, by inserting an Oath of Allegiance to be taken by all State Officers, can be made in the mode prescribed in that instrument.

At length we have seen official returns of the Ohio Election. The Jackson candidate for Governor succeeded by a majority of 3,322: at the last election, his majority was upwards of 8,000. Some of our exchange papers claim 11 out of the 19 Representatives elected to Congress in that State; and the Globe itself concedes to the opposition 10. In the present Congress the opposition have only 8. Considering the indications thus held out, Ohio will soon be collar-less.

In the City of New York, contrary to all expectation, the "three days" of election passed off without the shedding of blood, or even the recurrence of any thing calculated to mar the business in hand. Both parties appointed committees to attend the polls at the different wards, for the purpose of detecting those who might vote illegally, and to keep order. Several persons were apprehended for attempted fraud in casting in their suffrages, and were committed to prison. Both sides were very zealous in their endeavors to secure votes, and the papers in the interest of each are profuse in their charges of bribery and corruption on the part of the other: one side says that millions of "Jack-same things" were offered, and the other side says the rhino in question, we would be content to let them settle the difficulty about its expenditure.

For ourselves, we "give it up" that a majority of the voters in the City of New York, and probably in the State, wear the collar. We have very little information from the interior, however, and therefore will leave the matter at rest until the official returns from the whole State reach and enable us to say something definite of the complexion of parties in the "empire."

In Massachusetts, the Elections for Governor of the State, Members of Congress, &c., took place on the 10th instant. We have given place, in another part of this paper, to an article from a Boston journal, which shows the morals of at least a part of the Jackson party in that city. Abner Kneeland is a man of the basest character: after having been attached to several different sects in religion successively, he has settled down into the rankest infidelity, as may be seen by a perusal of the extract from the "Investigator," a paper edited by him, and devoted both to the cause of the D—l and the cause of the G—l. We are not surprised, now, to see the most horrible blasphemy made use of in support of "the powers that be."

**COLONEL CROCKETT.**

The following quotations are from a letter written to a gentleman in New York, by the eccentric but honest Col. Crockett. The Colonel, from the careless way in which he mentions his opponent, seems to be confident of "going ahead" in spite of him. We hope he may, for we believe few men in Congress are more entitled to public confidence than Col. C., and the present time is one in which his fearlessness and independence of character are more than usually valuable.

"My Dear Sir: I give you many thanks for your kindness in forwarding to me the lithographic likeness of myself, painted in Washington last winter by Mr. De Ross. My wife says it looks precisely as I do after returning from hunting. By the way, the Tories have

just nominated Mr. Henderson, in my district, in opposition to me. If he "goes ahead," he is a better humman than ever I thought he was, and I've known him from a cub: twenty years ago there was a powerful sprinkle of bears in my district.

"You have a wolf and a catamount" to whip. I am glad to see that you have placed Sampson on your ticket: we want all his strength at Washington next winter—he must come unshorn of his locks, and take his seat by me. As the Philistines will be upon him, he must bring along with him his jessbone—and then never fear, we'll "go ahead."

The Colonel has reference to Martin Van Buren and Gen. Jackson. We think the idea not bad, for a man who has had so much experience in the nature and habits of such "varmint." The Colonel will no doubt be disappointed in the result of the New York elections, as it will deprive him of the assistance of Mr. Sampson in his efforts against "the Philistines." But we feel sure that the man who can whip his weight in wild cats will meet the onset undaunted, even though the pack may be increased by the addition of a wolf—in sheep's clothing.

**JACKSONISM versus THE LADIES.**

During the recent political excitement which has existed at the North, the Whig Ladies have not been passive observers of events, but have on several occasions taken such part as appeared to them proper—as such making and presenting Standards to their friends, persuading their husbands, brothers, and lovers, to join the Whig cause, and exhibiting their gratification at the success of correct principles, as all true patriots should do. We have with pleasure observed this spirit among the fair daughters of the North—feeling, as we do, that the aid and friendship of the Ladies are powerful allies in any cause, but positively irresistible when rightly directed. The instinctive tact and penetration of woman gives her a clear insight into the merits of the contest now going on between the office-holders and the people, and her true patriotism does not leave her long in doubt which side to choose.

Knowing this, the collared pack at the North have been prompt in showing their dislike of "female interference in politics," as being unfeminine and unbecoming! But the Editor of the New York Evening Post—[our "imp"] is willing to wager a dozen old papers against a bushel of apples, that he of the Post is hen-pecked!—has gone beyond his conditors in slandering the tender sex, and has given the world a labored article, under the caption of "Aristocracy among Women," in which he attempts to lay at their doors an alarming degree of hostility towards our free (that is to say, Jackson) institutions; and that they "will generally be found on the side of the enemies of the country." Poor fellow!—it makes our heart sad, the very idea of his private misfortunes, when we see how far they can carry him in his traduction of the patriotism of our fair countrywomen in general.

But this is the way with collarism—it is the very spirit of Jacksonism, and all who would prove themselves worthy to be worshippers of its idol, must be always ready to traduce and belittle whatever is fair, or honest, or of good report.

We don't know how the sons and daughters of the cold North region will resent this attack of the Editor of the Post—but we of the land of warm suns and warmer hearts can assure him that such a course here would secure to him at least a coat of tar and feathers at the hands of the first, and the most sovereign contempt of the latter.

**THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.**

The Savannah Republican lately contained an account of a public celebration by the Ladies of the State Rights Party of Georgia, at which "near a thousand of the patriotic daughters of Georgia attended." The toasts exhibit the spirit which should always be felt by the daughters of the South, and put to shame the milk and water patriotism of some of our Union friends of the sterner sex.

A Western (collar) Editor thus vents his spleen at the aforesaid State Rights Ladies, for their independence of conduct and sentiment:

"It is not added whether any of the fair politicians were 'overtaken in liquor.' (!!!!!) We presume not, however. We rejoice to see the ladies asserting their natural rights of equality, which have been too long withheld from them. They are as good as men—nay, better—as wise, as virtuous, as numerous—and by far prettier. Why should they not take a part in politics, in business, in war, and in legislation—be farmers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, statesmen, and heroes—and wear breeches?"

The Ladies can see, by this, that Jacksonism is the same in the West that we have shown it to be in the North, and that they have made themselves obnoxious alike to its sober persecution and ill-disguised sarcasm.

**TRAVELLING "GOING AHEAD."**

Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser, of the 5th instant, contained the following article:

"The New York papers were received in this city yesterday morning. The Amboy Rail-Road, in four hours and three quarters! The steamboat left New York about 7 o'clock, and the papers reached this city before 12."

Let "old Rip" consider this, and bestir himself!—Only think of going through space at the rate of thirty miles in one hour! At this rate, our farmers could go to Fayetteville in the morning, convert their produce into cash, and take supper with their families on the same evening—and our merchants could receive and sell out their goods in less time than is now consumed in hauling them from the sea-board! Will not this arouse these, old sleepy-heads! If thou wouldst wake up even now, and apply thy immense energies to the task, another quarter of a century might see thy sons and daughters a rich, prosperous, and contented people.

There are persons now alive in Philadelphia, who recollect when a trip from that city to New York took almost as many days as it now does hours; and no longer than two years ago, when the distance was performed in seven or eight hours, it was looked upon as the very ne plus ultra of travelling. Who, then, can certainly say that our citizens will not be able, in the course of another generation, to visit Philadelphia in a day!

**A NECK-BREAKING AFFAIR.**

From a late National Intelligencer we copy the following notice of rather a dangerous kind of amusement, as our poor experience in horsemanship induces us to believe:

"An Amateur Race.—To-morrow an Amateur Hurdle Race will be run, one mile out, leaping six fences, every gentleman riding his own horse, for a piece of plate valued at \$100. The large number of ladies and gentlemen that will assemble to see this race, (the first of the kind ever run in America,) if not delighted with the speed of the horses, will at least be amused at the numberless falls and dismounts."

We feel persuaded that the Editors of the Intelligencer "reckoned without their host" when they bespoke

for the above exhibition the presence of Ladies. What shall we be told that there are, in the polished circles of Washington, those who are so forgetful of their natural delicacy as to be "delighted with the speed of horses," or "amused" at seeing their friends break their necks? Our faith is weak—it must be a sheer libel on the female character!

With pleasure we invite the attention of all interested, to the advertisement of Messrs. Sherman and Ecklin, in this day's paper. The type set, used in the Catalonian was purchased at the Foundry of J. Howe, in Philadelphia; and, from a long use of materials manufactured in the same establishment, we can assure Printers and others that we are much pleased with the manner in which they wear.

The Cheraw Gazette, of the 15th instant, says the Cotton Market in that town continued to improve. "A large quantity has been brought in this week, and sold at from 14 1/2 to 15 1/2."

**UNITED IN WEDLOCK.**

In this County, on the 18th instant, by G. L. Smith, Esquire, Mr. JONATHAN YOUNG to Miss SARAH SMITH.

In Lincoln County, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. G. Frytchey, Mr. WILLIS PECK, of Yorkville, S.C., to Miss ANNA E. ZIMMERMAN, daughter of Colonel John Zimmerman, deceased.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 4th instant, by the Reverend S. Williamson, Mr. JOHN STITT to Miss ANN ORR.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Dr. JAS. STITT to Miss MARY MCKEE.

Also, on the 13th instant, by the same, Mr. WM. T. STITT to Miss NANCY MCKEE.

[We should not wonder if the above happy people are all for Jackson.—We think so from their manner of "going the whole figure!"]

**DEPARTED THIS LIFE.**

At his seat in Davidson County, some weeks past, ABRAHAM BRENDEL, Esq., aged 40 years.

In Davidson County, on the 1st instant, Miss SARAH BRUMMEL, in the 30th year of her age. In her death, her relations and friends have an irreparable loss.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of James Clemmons, in Guilford County, Miss REBECCA, aged about 18 years, daughter of John Clemmons, of Clemmons-ville.

In Bladen County, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. ARCHIBALD McDANIEL, aged 101 years!

In Tennessee, recently, ALEXANDER H. BOYLAN, Esq., second son of William Boylan, Esq., of the City of Raleigh.

In Milledgeville, Geo., on the 20th of October, Col. ZACHARIAH LAMAR, in the 66th year of his age.

[From the Fayetteville Observer of Nov. 11.]

**OUR RAIL ROAD.**

On Friday afternoon last we had the pleasure of seeing a Car, drawn by one horse, start from the Town House, loaded with thirty-six bales of Cotton. We wish every North-Carolinian, who feels, and pays dearly too, for want of proper facilities to get his produce to market, could have been present, to witness the spectacle of a single horse performing the labor that would require fifteen horses over our common roads. Averaging these 36 bales at 833 1/2 lbs. each, it makes the enormous draught of 12,000 lbs. for one horse! And what has been the cost of making this road, which gives such a wonderful increase to the power of the horse? Look at the Report of the President and Treasurer of the Company at the annual meeting held a few days ago, and it will be found to have been accomplished at the trifling expense of \$2,493 08 per mile. Now let the Planter, in Rowan County for example, calculate the difference of expense between bringing his crop of 36 bales to market over our common roads and in the common mode, and bringing it by a Rail Road.

The mowing of horses, and their attendants, of food, of time, of the vexations of tugging along, at a snail's pace, over wretched roads, would, one would suppose, convince every one, not wilfully blind, that it would be his interest to invest the half of his estate in this enterprise, if he could have a prospect of seeing it completed to within any reasonable distance of his farm. It cannot be completed without a strong effort by all our back country friends, who would be benefitted. Let them unite with us, and it may be done; let them stand by with folded arms, and it is impossible.

We have never had the situation of North Carolina so forcibly brought to our minds as at this time, by the circumstance of seven or eight families, in this County, removing to the far West to better their situation. No doubt there are others preparing to go, that we have not heard of. Thus it is that North Carolina is fast losing her citizens and her wealth. This should speak volumes to her legislators.—Charlotte Journal.

We learn that the Sheriff of Rowan County, John W. Taylor, Esq., was shot a few nights since on his return from Newbern, where he had been to transact some business. Mr. Taylor was with-in about two miles of home, and he is not certain whether the assassins were white or black, though he knows there were two of them. Mr. Taylor's life is despaired of. He was a wealthy, respectable, and useful citizen.—Turborough Free Press.

A Generous Undertaker.—Mr. John Rudd, of Ennisworthy, advertises in an Irish paper that he will send his hearse and a pair of horses, on the lowest terms, with any corpse to any place of interment in town or country, and any person dying in the neighborhood of Ennisworthy, whose friends not being able to pay for his hearse, the said Mr. Rudd will inter them free of any expense, and give them help to buy the coffin, employment being more his object than emolument. This is certainly carrying a man's benevolence farther than we have often heard of before, and well might the London paper from which we take the advertisement, head its paragraph—"The American's out-done," for we certainly do not carry on the funeral business in this country at so cheap a rate as that—nor are our undertakers so kind hearted towards their customers. Very few of them are so anxious to bury their fellow citizens, as to make the "employment more an object than emolument." We should suppose that all the dying people in the neighborhood of Ennisworthy would patronize Mr. John Rudd.

Of a child unborn, dead, or vicious, the two first are preferable, since they make us unhappy but once; the last continually; one virtuous son is a blessing, not an hundred fools, as one moon dissipates the darkness, and not a number of stars.

**"HOCKANY COLOR."**  
Mr. Raguet's last Examination, touching off the Hamburg business of Journalism in the following happy terms:  
"What is Journalism? It is a very discovered principle in politics, which is a sort of one thing and its opposite at the same time; a sort of hockany that cannot be one thing and another thing to-morrow, that signifies just at the north and another thing at the south. In fine, the creed of that great party in the United States which has heretofore comprised a majority of the people, who hold the State Rights Constitution—Free-Trade-Tariff-Bank-Anti-Slavery-Internal-Improvement-Democratic-Jeffersonian-Federal-Proclamation-Force-Bill-Protection-Veto-Union-theory of Government, to be the very essence of republican orthodoxy. It puts me in mind of the German farmer's wife, who, after her husband asked her what color she would like to have the house painted, replied, 'a little green, a little blue, a little yellow, and a little hockany color.'"



We learned from Raleigh, by a private letter, after our paper was put to press, that Wm. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg, had been elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

**Lincolnton Academy.**

THE Examination of the Students under the care of Geo. W. MORROW will commence on the 26th of this instant, (Wednesday,) and terminate the day following.

Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to attend.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday in January.

**GEO. W. MORROW.**

N.B. The price of Tuition per Session (in advance) for the Languages and Mathematics, will be \$12 50—for English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, \$8. G.W.M.

**Administrator's Sale.**

THE Subscriber having obtained, from Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of the late Samuel Upright, will offer for sale, at the former residence of the said decedent,

On Tuesday the 9th day of December next,

All the PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to said Estate, consisting of:

The Crop of Corn, Fodder, Hay, Wheat, Cotton in the seed, Oats, &c.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep;

The Farming Utensils; 1 Road Wagon;

The Household and Kitchen Furniture—and other articles, too tedious to mention.

Also, two NEGROES will be hired out.

Terms and other particulars made known at the sale.

THOS. SMITH, Adm'r.

N.B. All persons indebted to said Estate will please come forward and settle the same on or before the above day; and those holding claims of any kind against it are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

T. S., Adm'r.  
November 17, 1834.

**Administrator's Sale.**

HAVING lately qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Col. Samuel C. Tate, deceased, I will sell, at his late residence, three miles west of Morganton,

On Tuesday the 24 day of December next,

Upon a credit of 12 months,

30 Likely Negroes,

8 head of HORSES and MULES.

A large Stock of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

And a quantity of other Perishable Property.

The sale will be continued from day to day until completed. Bond and approved security will be required from purchasers in every case.

SAMUEL TATE, Adm'r.  
Morganton, Nov. 22, 1834.

**TYPE-FOUNDRY.**

C. Sherman & S. Ecklin

HAVING purchased the Type Foundry established by the late J. HOWE, have entered into partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Manufacture of Types, under the firm of S. ECKLIN & Co.

We intend keeping on hand a large assortment of type, especially those kinds most used, which will enable us to supply orders with the least possible delay. We have now for sale a large quantity of the best quality, (stock purchased from the estate of J. Howe) and intend to make additions to it.

S. Ecklin & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for founts of every description, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. We offer for sale also, an assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other ornaments, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Such improvements as the wants of the trade and taste may require, will receive the earliest attention at this establishment.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved quality, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Cases, Imposing Stones, Paper and Presses, and all the assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book-binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying orders for all families by our predecessors.

We respectfully solicit a share of patronage. To the former patrons of this Foundry we deem it sufficient to say, that they will find us as promptly served as heretofore, and be disposed to favor us with their patronage.

The business of the Foundry will be conducted by the following firm, and by the same was in fact the type-founder in Mr. Howe's time.

S. ECKLIN & Co.  
Corner of Crown and Beulah Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., 12th Nov. 1834.

# TO J., AT THE PIANO.

Breath not again that tender air,  
To other strains attune your strings,  
It once could charm me from despair,  
But now despair is all it brings.

Oh! it recalls a pang so keen  
Of bidding joy—of promise blighted—  
Tells me of love that once had been,  
Reminds me how that love was slighted.

With smiles my early hope she fed  
With passion-flowers my forehead shaded;  
Her smiles were false, my hopes were fled,  
And every flower of love hath faded.

These sunny beams delight the bee,  
As o'er the fragrant flowers he hovers,  
Selects the fairest bloom, like me,  
And dreads not of the snake its covers.

For hope had painted scenes so bright,  
Without one single tinge of sorrow;  
But, ah! those scenes are closed in night,  
A night, alas! without a morrow.

Yet in my heart she buried lies,  
Still, still, her memory I nourish,  
Again you bid her image rise,  
But not her falsehoods with it flourish.

Like you she sang, like you she played,  
Her eyes like yours with smiles would glisten,  
I dread, lest I'm again betrayed,  
I fear I'm lost, and yet I listen.

Then play no more, no more then sing,  
Let not her words again be spoken;  
For oh! you touch too keen a string!  
Upon a heart already broken.

[Southern Whig.]

## VARIETY.

### BUYING A PRIZE.

"There's many a slip between cup and lip."  
A fellow, not much acquainted with the tricks of  
Dame Fortune, went into a lottery office in Broad-  
way a few days since, and wished to purchase the  
highest prize, which was exhibited before the door  
in glaring figures, "\$20,000!" He was asked if  
he would have a half a ticket or a whole one.

"A whole one, to be sure," said Hodge, "there's  
no use in plugging one's self with a half a prize;  
I'll take the whole or none—twenty thousand dol-  
lars I."

He paid the cash, took his ticket, and went away.  
During the interval between the purchase and the  
drawing, his head ran continually on the twenty  
thousand dollars. He could not sleep o' nights, or  
if he slept, it was only to dream of money—of gold  
and silver by the bushel, or bank bills by the acre  
—and to talk in his sleep of the wealth he was  
about to possess. His reveries—his day-dreams  
as well as his sleeping ones—were of riches. He  
speculated on the pleasure he would enjoy—on the  
figure he would cut in the world. He laid various  
plans of employing and enjoying his wealth. He  
would purchase houses, horses, carriages; he would  
live in fine style; he would have servants to attend  
him; and above all, he would eat as much ginger-  
bread and lick as much lasses as he had a mind to.

He would also get him a handsome wife. The  
haughty Tabitha Talbot, who has so long baffled  
his gallant endeavors, would no more turn up her  
nose at Mr. Hodge—the rich Mr. Hodge—Peter  
Hodge, Esquire. He would bring the proud hussy  
to trow, if he did not he would eat a live racoon,  
that's all.

The drawing took place, and Hodge, after a  
sleepless night, called at the lottery office for his  
prize. Walking in with the gait and dignity of a  
man who comes to receive money, and not to pay  
it, he laid his ticket upon the counter, and said:

"Now, Mister I will take that little change, if  
it's convenient."

"Change?"

"Ay, that prize."

"But, sir, you've drawn a blank."

"I've drawn a blank! I wonder if I have?—I  
tell you what Mister, I hadn't nothing to do with  
the drawing—I didn't touch a finger to it. But I  
purchased a prize of you t'other day of twenty thou-  
sand dollars; and so that's what I'm come after  
now—so none of your fooling."

"But I tell you, sir, that your ticket has drawn  
a blank."

"Well, I don't care if it draws a blank; that's  
no business of mine. All I want is the twenty  
thousand dollars, that I bought and paid for, not a  
week ago."

"But consider, dear sir—"

"Consider! I tell you I won't consider—I'm  
none of your considering chaps—I always go  
straight ahead—no quibbles and quips for me—none  
of your reasoning."

"I tell you, sir, you're mistaken."

"Mistaken! So I am deucedly mistaken—I  
thought you was an honest man. But you see  
there's no use in trifling with me—I'm a man after  
my own heart. I purchased the highest prize, and  
I'll have it by the holy piker. I've got a cart  
here at the door. Here you whipper-snapper,  
bring in that large truck, will you?"

"But I repeat, sir, that you have no money to  
receive; I am sorry to say it."

"So am I bloody sorry you should say it. But  
tell me, Mister, will you count out that are money,  
or not?"

"I cannot."

"Do you see this sledge-hammer?"—raising his  
brawny fist.

"I see it."

"Do you calculate to pay it in gold, or silver,  
or bank bills?"

"Here is some very strange mistake, sir; and  
if you will allow me to explain, I can convince you  
that—"

"Very well—but if you don't convince me, you  
see this ore death-maul," again elevating his fist.

The lottery man entered into an explanation of  
the fraud of Dame Fortune, and at length succeed-  
ed in convincing the customer that his expected  
prize was actually a blank. Still the disappoint-  
ment was so great that he could not bear it with a  
quiet mind, and he exclaimed—

"Well, if this doesn't beat all my great grand-  
father's relations, then there's no make—to pay  
the sum of \$20 for the highest prize, and not get  
a cent out of it!"

"Such a thing will happen sometimes."

"He couldn't have thought, I'll be hanged if it  
wasn't so!" At least, Mister, you ought to circumfund

"I can't afford that."  
"Well, just pay the cartman then."  
"I am sorry to say I can't do it; but if you'll  
purchase another ticket, I think I can promise you  
better luck next time—the highest prize is \$30,  
000!"

"Thirty thousand dog's tails! I don't tell me none  
of your player—I've been cheated once, and that's  
enough for me—I'll never get caught a second  
time. Here, you cartman, you may load up this  
ere trunk again. I'll never trust these lottery sel-  
lers any more, if I do, dang my gizzard, that's all."  
Then giving the broker a look of irreconcilable  
hatred, he left the office. He however pretty soon  
accommodated his mind again to his humble pros-  
pects—declared that houses, horses, and that sort  
of things, were only a plague to a man—and as to  
Tabitha Talbot, she might go to the Old Nick for  
him—he'd never think of her again as long as he  
lived.—New York Transcript.

## THE DEVIL TURNED PLEADER.

[Translated from an old German paper.]

It happened in the Mark, that a certain soldier  
having a sum of money by him, entrusted it to the  
care of his host. When leaving for his home he re-  
quested to have it returned, but the landlord then  
denied having received any such money. The sol-  
dier was justly incensed, used many bold oaths, and  
set the house in a storm, while the other contented  
himself with sending for the police, and threatened  
to have him well chastised for disturbing the  
peace and credit of his house. Here was a fine  
opportunity, and the devil visited the soldier in his  
prison, and said to him, "To-morrow they will  
take you before the judge, and they will undoubt-  
edly have your head for defamation of the host,  
assaulting as you did, breaking the peace, and hurt-  
ing the credit of his house. In this dilemma, if  
you will consent to be mine, body and soul, I will  
rescue you from danger." But the soldier would  
not consent. "Then," said the devil, "do this:  
when you shall be brought up for trial, and they  
begin to press you hard, and call on you to defend  
yourself, give out that you are no speaker, may not  
a word, and they will grant you a pleader to state  
your case. Then look round and you will see me  
standing in a blue bonnet and white feather, and I  
will manage the affair." Now all this occurred,  
and when the landlord stoutly denied the sol-  
dier's accusation before all the court, his counsel in the  
blue bonnet stepped forth: "my good host," he  
cried, "how can you stick to that lie? the money  
is now lying under the bolster of your bed. Let  
the judge and sheriffs order search to be made, and  
they will even find it to be so." Then the land-  
lord swore an oath and exclaimed: "If I ever  
meddled with the money, may the devil carry me  
in a whirlwind away!" But as soon as the money  
was found and brought into court, the counsel with  
the bonnet and white feather said, "I knew well  
enough I should have one of them; either the host  
or the guest," with which words he twisted the  
landlord's neck out, and disappeared with him  
through the air.

## NEW YORK POLICE OFFICE.

John Kelly was brought in by a watchman  
named Hunt, who hunted him half over the city  
before he was able to catch him; although he  
maintained that Kelly was as drunk as a fool.

"Is it I, that was drunk, you thief of the  
world? Bad scan to me, holy father (said Kelly,  
addressing the Judge) if that woolly-headed watch-  
man of yours doesn't put the thickness of the out-  
side wall between him and your servant, by my  
soul it's my father's son that will comb his head  
with the first portable weapon that can get with-  
in the inside of my four fingers and thumb."

Judge.—Silence, sir; you're drunk now.

Kelly.—Me drunk! By the band of my body  
—and that's a big oath—I wish you could prove  
your position, old square-toes. Drunk, is it?

Kelly drunk! may the devil fly away wid me  
on the little end of nothing, and prick me with the  
point of it, if I don't consider it a particular piece  
of presumption on your part to decide on the  
state of man's intellect, seeing that there is the  
thickness of his skull between your eye-sight and  
his brains; but may be you're after thinking that  
you possess the virtue of second sight with them  
glass eyes of your own, and that you can see wid  
them clear through a man's brain-box. By my  
grandfather's ghost! but it's after seeing double  
yourself that you are, if you take me to be any  
way the south side of sober, old boy.

Judge.—Pray, what do you call being drunk?

Kelly.—Why I never consider a man drunk if  
he can stand without holding. No, no. I'm not  
drunk at this present writing any way, though if  
you open your heart, my old cock in spectacles,  
and brooch that big barrel of whiskey that I see you  
got so quietly in the corner, (just to trate your  
friends and relations when they come to see you)  
there's no saying what I am before I'm drunk.

Judge.—[To the officer]—You say that this  
man was drunk and fighting with a crowd around  
him?

Hunt.—He was, sir.

Kelly.—I was, was I, you lying leper you;  
whoop, wouldn't I like to catch the man that  
would attempt to fight me (with a crowd around me); it's  
little of him that would be left to come here to tell  
the tale.

Judge.—Did you see any blows struck?

No, sir; but I heard them.

"And so did I," said another watchman whose  
eye was tied up.

Kelly.—[Turning round to the last speaker,  
whom he eyed with a truly ludicrous leer]—Is it  
there you are, with your eye out, you conducer in  
lying and leprosy: you heard the blows, did you?  
then that same was an Irish echo of them blows  
that you heard, and that always sounds before the  
blow is struck at all at all.

Judge.—Here, I can't be bothered with this fel-  
low's blarney. Have you got a dollar to pay your  
fine?

Kelly.—The devil might dance a hornpipe in  
my pocket, and never break his shins against the  
shiners contained therein.

Judge.—Take him over. Committed.

## A BIVOUAC IN WET WEATHER.

But night came on, as I have said, and such a  
one as I have seldom seen for wet; and then I plain-  
ly perceived that I had played the young soldier.  
An officer of ours, of the name of Lacey, who had  
formerly been the captain of the Northumberland  
light company, and who volunteered for us, offered  
any man a half a guinea for the use of a blanket for  
that night only, but without being able to obtain  
one this will give some idea of the kind of night

it was. I had nothing for it but just to put the  
cock of my musket between my knees, to keep it  
as dry as possible, and lay myself down as I was.  
I endeavored to get as close as I could to one who  
had a blanket, and lay down with my head at his  
feet, which he had covered up very comfortably  
with his blanket. The rain pelted so heavily and  
so incessantly on my face, that I ventured after a  
while to pull a little corner of this man's blanket  
just to cover my cheek from the pitiless storm, and  
in this situation watched a comfortable nap; but  
he awakened in the night, and finding that I had  
made free with the corner of his blanket, rudely  
pulled it off my face, and rolled it round his feet  
again. I was fain to lie still and let it pelt away,  
and even in this exposed situation I got some sleep,  
so completely were the powers of nature exhausted  
by fatigue.

At length morning arose and showed us ourselves,  
and such a group of sweeps we had seldom seen.  
Our clothing was literally all filth and dirt: our  
arms the colour of our coats with rust, and our faces  
as black as if we had come out of a coal pit.  
In biting off the ends of the cartridges, there are  
generally a few grains of powder left sticking on the  
lips and about the mouth; these, accumulated as  
they must have been by the great quantity of am-  
munition each of us had fired, and the profuse perspi-  
ration we were in during the heat of the day, added  
to the wet which fell upon us during the night, had  
caused the powder to run all over our faces; so that  
in the morning we cut the most ludicrous figure  
imaginable. However, we immediately set about  
getting our arms again in train; for though the enemy  
had left us masters of the field of action, they were  
not far distant from us. We soon got our firelocks  
again in fighting order; that is, they would go off,  
though the brightness on which a clean soldier piques  
himself, was gone past recovery at this time. I now  
felt rather sore from firing my piece so often; the  
recoil against my shoulder and breast had blackened  
them, and rendered them rather painful, and the middle  
finger of my right hand was completely blackened  
and swollen from the same cause.—Twenty-five Years  
in the Rifle Brigade.

## A NEW WAY TO RAISE THE WIND.

A day or two since a stranger called at the  
house of an aged and respectable widow lady in  
this city, and asked to be favoured with a rag to  
bind up his foot, which he said was sore and lame  
on account of having walked from Saco to this  
place. His request was granted, and he affected  
to bind up his foot. He began to be very loqua-  
cious, and seemed much inclined to talk upon re-  
ligious subjects, but his manners and language  
were so singular as to render it a puzzling matter  
to determine his true character. Whether he was  
under the influence of religious zeal, or mental  
derangement, or intoxication, or a little of all,  
or something else, no one could tell.—He present-  
ly asked for a bible; he wanted to read one of the  
Psalms of David. This request was also granted,  
and he read a portion of scripture. Then said he,  
rising from his chair, "let us pray;" and, suiting  
the action to the word, he knelt down and com-  
menced a prayer. The members of the family,  
consisting only of two or three females, being a lit-  
tle frightened at the singularity of his manner, left  
the room.—The old lady, who was the last to re-  
treat, and who probably had what the phrenolo-  
gists call the bump of caution, left the door slight-  
ly ajar, in order to watch the progress of events.  
No sooner did the gentleman find himself alone,  
than he was upon his feet as quick as a cat could  
lick her ear, seized a couple of silk handkerchiefs,  
and fled to make his escape at the back door.  
The old lady, however, with an activity and a  
courage remarkable for her age, overtook him at  
the door and caught hold of the handkerchiefs.  
He attempted to wrest them from her; but upon  
her calling for assistance, he dropped them and  
fled.—Portland (Maine) Courier.

## AN EXPENSIVE NAME.

Mr. Prince, a respectable citizen of Boston, was  
recently journeying on the continent of Europe.  
Before visiting Germany, as is customary among  
tourists, he provided himself with passports, in  
which his name and residence were duly inscribed,  
James Prince of Boston, and set out in plain un-  
pretended style; in company with another Ameri-  
can gentleman. At the first town where the  
travellers stopped, they were received in stately  
form by a guard of honor, and with a grand salute,  
for which they were presented with a bill of an hundred  
florins. At a second and third town they were  
received in the same style of costly magnificence.  
The two Americans finding that, at the rate things  
were going on, their cash would be exhausted be-  
fore they arrived at the centre of the first circle,  
enquired of the host if private gentlemen like  
themselves could not pass through the expense.  
The host informed them that they could, if they  
pleased, travel incog., but then said he, bowing  
obsequiously to Mr. Prince, "it will be necessary  
for his Highness to take his title out of the pas-  
sports." This at once explained the whole matter,  
and Mr. Prince having caused the proper correc-  
tions to be made, went through the remainder of  
his tour without being annoyed with any further  
regal honors.

## THE POWER OF FEMALE CHARMS.

[Extract from Jones's "Defence of North Carolina."]  
Governor Tryon had fallen in love with the idea  
of erecting a splendid palace; to accomplish which,  
he wooed the members of the legislature, with all  
the submission of a devoted lover. He lost his  
dignity in the efforts which he thus frequently made  
to accomplish his darling scheme, and may have  
forgotten his honor in the madness of his zeal and  
enthusiasm.

It was in the various political manoeuvres neces-  
sary to procure an appropriation of funds for the  
erection of this palace, that the genius of Lady  
Tyron, and her lovely sister, rose superior to the  
official consequence of the Governor. The sum of  
five thousand pounds was readily voted by the As-  
sembly of 1755; but when it subsequently appear-  
ed that this sum was only sufficient for the mere  
beginning of the edifice, and that ten thousand more  
were necessary to complete it, the liberality of the  
legislature was exhausted. After a great deal of  
management, however, the second appropriation  
bill was passed, and its success has been justly at-  
tributed more to the brilliant society of the two la-  
dies than to the policy of the Governor. To have  
tamed a Province, exhausted by the scourge of  
war and anarchy, with a burden of fifteen thou-  
sand pounds, exhibits a greater degree of indiffer-

\* The last, but one, of the Royal Governors.

ence to the distresses of the people, than can be re-  
conciled with patriotism and humanity. The dis-  
cussion of his Excellency must have been princely in-  
deed, and the society of the ladies, the only sove-  
reign apology,—extremely delightful, to have  
wrung from the parsimony of the Assembly so heavy  
an appropriation. I shall anticipate one event  
in the annals of the State, to illustrate the universal  
esteem and admiration in which these two ladies  
were held. The Assembly of 1770 created a new  
county in the centre of the State, and adorned it  
with the name of Wake, in compliment to the beau-  
ty of Miss Esther. At a still later period of our  
history, when the Royal government had been an-  
nihilated, the Assembly carefully and justly substi-  
tuted the names of distinguished Americans, for  
those of Tryon, Dobbs, and others, which had de-  
signated several of the counties of the State. While  
the motion to change the name of Tryon county  
was under consideration, a proposition was made,  
by some over zealous patriot, to expunge the name  
of Wake. The title of Tryon was expunged, but  
the ungallant proposition to obliterate the recollec-  
tion of a beautiful woman was rejected by acclama-  
tion. The city of Raleigh, the capital of the State,  
as if to crown the majesty of beauty, was, at a still  
later period, fixed in the county of Wake, an ap-  
propriate name for a city built on a territory con-  
secrated to the genius of beauty and virtue.

A Character.—Miss Teresa T.—is a most  
loquacious lady. Ladies are not generally given  
to talking, but talking is given to them. For  
some years I have known T.—, and I verily  
believe that her *rattle*, like the snake's, in-  
creases every year. To my surprise, she lately in-  
formed me that she had paid a visit to the Dumb As-  
ylum: I sincerely hoped she had taken a lesson in  
"expressive silence"—what was my amazement,  
when she informed me that she had learned to talk  
with her fingers! She has a predilection for lace  
boots, brooches, and buckles, for no other reason,  
I believe, than because they have *tongues*. She is a  
disciple of Mr. Irving, and is very anxious to  
have the gift of the "Unknown Tongue." "Bid  
me discourse," is her favorite song; and, proud  
of her eloquence, she boldly declared that no *belle*  
without a *clapper* should ever be tolerated by the  
world. Indeed, I verily believe that she would  
take a trip to the *Mouth of the Nile*, if she thought  
that she should find a tongue in it.

## A SIGNIFICANT REPLY.

"Thomas," said a sponging friend of the fami-  
ly to the footman, who had been lingering about  
the room for half an hour to show him the door;  
—"Thomas, my good fellow, it's getting late,  
isn't it? How soon will the dinner come up, Thomas?"  
"The very moment you are gone, sir,"  
was the unequivocal reply.

Two young ladies, named Beaumont, were drown-  
ed on Tuesday week at Eastache, at the place called  
the "Rapids du Grand Moulin," in attempting to cross  
it on a board which rested on either bank; when about  
the middle of the stream, the younger sister, about 19  
years of age, losing her balance, was precipitated into  
the water—calling on her sister for assistance, who  
in attempting to assist her, was also drawn into the  
water, and both were swept away by the current.

## CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.

An old couple now living in Lancashire, England  
named Brinley, have ten sons, and an equal number  
of daughters. They have had in their family two births  
in one day, two christenings in one day, two deaths in  
one day, and two burials in one day; and the old lady  
now stumps about on a wooden leg, made from an ap-  
ple tree which she raised from two seeds that she plant-  
ed in a flower pot in 1816, the plant from which was  
subsequently removed into the garden!

Passing down Washington street on Wednesday  
evening, we noticed at the corner of Winter street,  
a man and woman apparently struggling for the pos-  
session of an infant, which was in the hands of the  
latter. Our inquiry why the mother and child were  
to be separated, was readily answered. The mother  
was drunk—a humane, individual, anxious to preserve  
the innocent child from the effects of its mother's de-  
basement, had followed her from street to street—and  
when she fell down upon the pavement, with her little one  
instinctively clinging to her breast, he had insisted upon  
her yielding its custody to him, that he might carry it  
safely to its home. The mother appeared even in the  
brute; and as she clung deliriously to her little one,  
his guileless face, as the moon shone bright upon it,  
besides the bloated cheeks of its mother, formed a most  
striking contrast.

It was indeed the purity of heaven, and the guilty  
ghastliness of hell, confronted.—Boston paper.

## THE LIFE OF MAN.

It has been asserted, by an eminent philosopher, that  
the life of man is the result of all the moral adaption,  
and depends much more on *subjects*, or *arguments*,  
than animals that live exclusively on vegetables, never  
attain the age of man, he further asserts, though we  
believe he is in an error, as the elephant alone,  
whose age far exceeds man's, feeds entirely on vegeta-  
bles. A Tartar dines on horse-flesh, a South Sea Is-  
lander on fish, another on roots and fruits, and another  
on milk; but under each division of the human family,  
the amount of life, in the aggregate, in the human  
species, undoubtedly surpasses that of the brute crea-  
tion.

## ARKANSAW —LAND AGENCY.—

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville,  
in Arkansas Territory, and will attend to mak-  
ing purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for  
non-residents. There are many tracts of Military  
Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be  
sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber,  
at Batesville, Arkansas, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID REINHARDT,  
Late of Lincolnton, N.C.

September 27, 1834.

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY  
NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and  
will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do  
well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent,  
in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in  
Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not con-  
cerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with  
any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will  
be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

## FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,  
DEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public  
in general, that orders in his line will always  
be thankfully received by him, and executed in the  
most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—  
terms as reasonable as any in this section of coun-  
try. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of the  
business, (a number of years of which time he  
resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the  
general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his  
numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to  
merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the  
public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is  
readily superior to any done in this State, as may  
be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which  
attends garments made in his establishment. He is  
in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fas-  
hions as they change both in the large cities of  
this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may  
be satisfied that their orders will always be  
executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with  
the same punctuality and care as if the customers  
were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—ly

REMOVAL.—Benjamin Fraley,  
TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in ge-  
neral, that he has removed his Shop to the house ad-  
joining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east cor-  
ner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthias,  
on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every de-  
scription of work in the line of his business, in a style  
superior to any done in this section of country, on as  
reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.  
B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities,  
the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he  
has constantly in his employ a number of workmen  
of first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that  
work done by him will be both fashionable and dis-  
tinct—Garments made by his workmen will be war-  
ranted to fit the customer.

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work  
sent elsewhere, will be punctually attended to, and  
from a distance thankfully received, and sent  
out and making up work.

Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.—B. F. respectfully informs the Genl.  
that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode  
of Cutting, which is now almost universally used in the  
North, and that he will give instruction to any who  
may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art,  
for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—ly

Proposals for Publishing,  
In the Town of Morganton, N.C.,  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
UNDER THE TITLE OF  
THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind,  
generally is, "What will be the political character  
of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer  
without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well  
as his matured feelings and convictions are decidedly  
in favor of those political principles cherished by his  
distinguished fellow-citizens who have graced our  
destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Ken-  
ucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, were  
drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots,  
Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition  
of the rights of the States and of the relative powers  
of General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid the  
abuse of power, and to preserve the rights of the  
Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise  
any power, whether it be by the General Govern-  
ment, or by the States, that is not clearly delegat-  
ed, or evidently reserved to the latter. The  
structure power, as it is called, is more to be  
than open force, because its encroachments are  
gradual and to excite little or no apprehension,  
at the same time they are undermining the very  
foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an interference  
of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the  
door for another, and that for a third, until every re-  
striction is lost, and we become habituated to  
encroachments. On this subject, as on many others,  
the admonitions of the great and good Washington are  
judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his  
Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every  
violation of the Constitution be reprehended. If de-  
fiance be let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled  
upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety,  
the abuse of precedents, which have been made to  
alter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least,  
it is scarcely like the same instrument that came  
from the hands of the Convention which formed it.